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## Ensinces Notices.

SEALSKIN and all leading fashionable Fur garments for sale at anomar prices. Sales goin con now. R. pairing neally done, C. C. Shanne, Manufacturer, 103. Princ. M. Garments purchased, Rept. 03 shanner free it desired.

A PROTITABLE INVESTMENT—Each \$5 doubled thin 19 days loss impossible. Hinstelle City, adjoining loss impossible. Hinstale City, adjoining the authorisms that treestoner Ride Raine several me interargulars dood, at the and mostale Citicans of A. Wilson, Attorney, 335 Broad-\$4-Full Sars-Painless extracting without

Charge if artibulal teeth are in he married teeth repaired or guide white waiting. Indy in attendance 502 and but Science we comer Sathet, abse 272 West Sathet.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH,
Cond and breach. Cure for Calarth, hear Fewer, Maintle and
Childhand Fewer, Good Bahlor, sailing and bathing.
Trains from Long Island, 835 a. m. and 135 p. m.

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Mais Crotwn Office, 1233 Beauthay, 9.a. in to 9. m.
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Union Square, No. 163 Pourthsave, corner of Pourteenth-st.

# New Pork Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-The prevalence of cholera cantinues to create general alarm in Southern France. The great meeting in Manchester, England, on Saturday in regard to the Franchise bill was addressed by the Marquis of Hartington and John Bright. The French Senate has approved of an endment to the bill revising the Constitution, which permits of the remodelling of the system of Senatorial elections. \_\_\_\_ The Emperors William, Alexander and Francis Joseph will soon meet at Alexandrof in Poland. - China it is said has agreed to pay to France an indemnity of 20,000,000 francs. - Frere Irlide, general of the order of Ignorantias Friars, died in Paris yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic controversy in West Virginia resulted in a threat of a duet and a libel Wheat in the Northwest was reported to be damaged by smut, rust and hail. - An electric motor for street cars was successfully tried in Cleveland. - The Salvation Army was arrested in Rochester. Arrangements made for receiving the Greely Relief Expedition in Portsmouth. : Oklahoma Paine and his followers have been warned to leave Indian Territory. \_\_\_\_ The father of a young woman was murdered in Maryland by her lover.

CUTY AND SUBURBAN.-Mass-meeting of workingmen in favor of protection held in Jersey City yesterday. : Ex-Governor Gibbs spoke to temperance men for Blaine. —— B. F. Estes at-tempted to commit suicide at Grand Central Hotel. More workmen declared for a working day of nine hours. - Pleasure-seekers were disappointed by the rain.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indieste warmer and partly cloudy chances of occasional rain. Temperature yesterday: Zighest, 68°; lowest, 60°; average, 64°.

Persons learing town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Dally Tribuse mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents permonth, with or without Sunday paper, the address being chanced as often as desired.

The Dally Tribuse will be sent to any address to Every for \$1.50 per point, which includes in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Attempts to deceive the workingmen about the real issues of the present National canvass do not seem to be succeeding very well, if we may judge from what occurred at a meeting of workingmen held in Jersey City yesterday, The tone of the whole meeting was that the triumph of the Republican party this fall meant protection to American industries, while the success of the Democratic candidates meant free trade and lower wages.

The negro question is probably the only political question which Mr. Hendricka has not tried to straddle. In Congress he always argued and voted against freeing the cotored race, and after they were freed, despite him and his friends, he persistently opposed every effort made to enfranchise them and to confer on them equal rights. He was even opposed to letting negroes ride in the street-cars in Washington after they were eligible to seats in Congress. Some points of Mr. Hendricks's record on this question will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning. They are additional ingagainst "that uninquiring and undiscrimiproofs of a bad consistency.

The Democratic family quarrel in West Virginia grows livelier every day. Its present phase seems to be a struggle for and The Register in Wheeling has been after the lapse of fifty years. No other Englishand the State government, and has been threatened with challenges and libel suits in good old-fashioned fire-eater style. On Saturday the entire Democratic household in that city was in an uproar, but no pistol shots have yet been heard. This condition of affairs hardly bears out the statement made at the meeting of the National Democratic Committee the other day that the Democrats of West Virginia had settled all differences and would work harmonious, ly for Cleveland and Hendricks.

It has been asserted with a good deal of suspicious heat by the resident correspondents of certain English journals, that Paris is a particularly healthful city, and that it need not be avoided by travellers even if a good many cases of cholera should exist there. In certain parts of the French capital people who take care of themselves probably would live unharmed through a cholera siege; but, as is shown in a letter from The TRIBUNE'S Paris correspondent printed on another page of this Issue, the portions of Paris occupied by the poorer classes are far from clean. They get their water from the Scine, while the water for the best neighborhoods comes from other and purer sources; so that if the plague should obtain a hold in the city, while it might spare the rich, it certainly would do bitter work among

the poor. Attention has already been called in these that Mr. Gladstone, the leader of English Radi- ing anybody, and it is not possible now

even in the case of the few public servants who are still left to be balloted for. The election laws are such that the elections are a farce, and Republicans are prevented from depositing their votes by delay, by challenges and by arbitrary decisions, quite as effectually as if the eral, and is now essentially a Radical, correspondent of The Tribuxe, in a letter to of orderly and logical development. be found elsewhere in this impression, shows just how the system is worked. His statements are commended to the careful attention of the new recruits for "Cleveland and Reform."

THE POWER BEHIND THE GOVERNOR. In his truckling for Hubert O. Thompson's support, the reform Governor, whose Demoeratic Free-Trade principles Republicans are expected to swallow because he is a reformer, found it necessary, as we have already shown, to refuse to sign the Tenure of Office bill, which would have rendered Mr. Thompson's reappointment improbable. But his truckling to Mr. Thompson did not stop here,

The necessity of the repayement of Fifthave, is the one subject as to which every one in the city is agreed. Governor Cleveland had the English constitue seics. The Reform bill, himself expressed that opinion. If there was any public confidence in Hubert O, Thompson | illustration of the conservative elements of bia and his methods, the carrying out of such a work would naturally be assigned to the De- but as a privilege, retains property, rather than partment of Public Works. But when a bill to that effect was introduced to the last Legislatnre it excited so universal an outburst of objection that in spite of the opposition of Mr. Thompson and his friends it was changed so that finally all effective participation by him in the work was excluded and power was given to the Commussioners of the Sinking Fund to make a contract for its execution.

After the bill took this form Mr. Thompson continued his indirect opposition, and finally it came to this point, that the Assembly insisted upon limiting the amount to be expended to \$490,000, claiming that the work could his responsibility to the country renders him many merchants. And when the merchants be well done for that sum, and the Sonate finally came down to \$500,000, claiming that if less than that amount were appropriated no proper pavement could be laid. The conference committees of the two houses split on this point and the bill seemed likely to be lost, when a suggestion was made which was unanimously accepted by committees containing such men as Walter Howe, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hunt, of Jefferson, and others, who are certainly competent and faithful guardians of Vac interests of the city. In the form thus accepted, and as sent to the Governor, the bill provided that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should advertise for proposals; if they got a responsible bid at \$400,000, or less, they were to award the contract; if they did not get such a bid, then, with the assent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, they were to re-advertise, and under such advertisement could award a contract at as much as \$500,000.

This bill Governor Cleveland refused to sign. and no one can doubt that the real ground of his refusal was the opposition of Hubert O. Thompson. He gave as his chief reason the absurd one that it would lead to a combination of bidders and an award at the higher price, as if it was possible in this great city to combine in a corrupt agreement all persons who were likely to bid for such a work. Moreover, if there was proof of such combination, there was no obligation to re-advertise. That was left discretionary with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Besides all this, it would have been money eally saved to have paid even \$500,000 and got a new payement this year instead of waiting at least another year. We ought in frankness to say that Governor Cleveland adds as another objection that there was in the bill no who thoroughly believe in the protection of provision for raising money by tax to pay the home industry, and who insist upon the protecinterest and principal of the bonds to be issued, wholly ignoring the fact that this is provided for by other and general laws applicable to all the bonds of the city. He also objects that the payement is required to be of granute, though during the discussion of the bill this had been agreed upon by every one. The real reason for his action was undoubtedly the opposition of Professor. Perhaps, by getting more closely Hubert O. Thompson.

MR GLADSTONE'S CHARACTERISTICS. The career of Mr. Gladstone is a record of continuous and orderly progress in political convictions. The Prime Minister of to-day who has carried the Reform bill through the Commons and is now the recognized leader of a popular movement against the House of Lords is the Oxford graduate who in the flush of his youth was unmoved by the storm of agitation sweeping over England in favor of the great Reform bill. His maiden speech in Parliament was made in 1833, a year after the Lords had surrendered to the Commons in consequence of the acquiescence of the King in the proposal to create a sufficient number of new Peers to outvote the Tories. The English people had been profoundly moved by a political triumph which had armed them with the ballot and created consternation among the privileged classes. But the young member for Newark evinced no sympathy for the cause of reform. He did not hesitate to ally himself with the enemies of that cause. His first public utterance was a warn-"nating desire for change among us, which "threatens to produce, along with partial good, "a melancholy preponderance of mischief, which "I am persuaded would aggravate beyond computation the deep-seated evils of our social against a free press. The Editor of "state." These words have a strange sound using plain language concerning his brethren man of this generation has done so much to promote a desire for change in political and social order and to arouse the hostility of privileged classes. He who defended the Lords in the first Reform Parliament is now the leader of a Liberalism that needs only slight provocation to demand the abolition of the Upper House.

Wide as is the gulf separating the Prime Minister of to-day from the youthful Member for Newark, there has been a logical development of political convictions. There has been no lack of continuity in Mr. Gladstone's career. The political ideas of the English people have changed from decade to decade, and he has been swayed by them. Beginning with a narrow, if conscientious, Toryism, he has ended with an enlightened and progressive Liberalism. If there have been changes of front on public questions they have never been abrupt; and if there have been departures from former positions he has not acted suddenly or imoulsively. The final divergence in his political views would have been almost as startling if he had begun by being a Whig instead of "the rising hope of the stern, unbending Tories." The Whigs and Tories of 1832 have little in common with the Liberals and Conservatives of to-day. The Whigs of that day would make very slow, old-fashioned Conservatives to-day, and as for Lord Randolph Churchill, he would have been pronounced a Radical Hotspur fifty | fleece producers, helps the farmer in this case years ago. It is not, therefore, so remarkable to sell wheat without moving it or tell-

fords the observer forgets that Mr. Gladstone mands, so that those who hold for high prices has been a Tory, a Peelite, a Whig and a Lib- are likely to be disappointed. The

has never offered any resistance to those conwhither they would. At the same time, he has retained as one of his strongest characteristics that very conservatism which was so conspicuous in his first election reldcess. The son of a Scotch merchant of Liverpool has never outgrown the instincts that were in the blood of the Gladstones. At every stage of his career he has been sobered by a solemn sense of responsibility. In every political crisis his courage is tempered with prudence, and there is never any lack of steadiness in his conduct as a responsible Minister of the Crown and the conscitutional representative of a majority of which the Lords have rejected, is a curious character. It treats the franchise not as a right, manhood, as the basis of suffrage, and while it empowers men to have several votes by virtue of property, does not allow anybody to vote distinctively by virtue of eltizenship. The Reform bill although large in its results is markedly conservative in its spirit. The scheme of redistribution which Mr. Gladstone outlined when he introduced the Reform bill has the same characteristic. Every step which the Prime Minister has taken in the conflict between the Houses has been cautious and wary. He realizes how momentous is the crisis which is impending, and the consciousness of deliberate and prudent. The contrasting lines of his character were never revealed to better advantage. If as a Tory he could show signs of future Liberalism, as the Liberal Prime Minister he reflects the early habits of thought of the young Conservative.

PARTY RECONSTRUCTION.

It is the opinion of Henry Cabot Ledge, the ffeetive Republican leader in Massachusetts who tried so hard to defeat Mr. Blaine's nomination, that the Republican ticket will gain four or five. Democratic votes in Massachusetts for every former Republican who rejects it. Mr. Lodge has means of knowing, and no evoring prejudices have warped his estimate of Mr. Blaine's strength.

This is a remarkable state of things. annot know if the estimate is erroneous, but here is nobody in position to make one entitled to greater confidence. If there is to be any important secession of former Republicans, as ome men suppose, it must be inferred that there will be a real stampede of Democratic voters in Massachusetts to the Republican lines. This change, if it should prove as great as some expect, would amount to a reorganization of parties. Why not? Is it not desirable?

The Republicans would lose, in that case, a set of voters of the "gentle hermit" variety, whose sole function for twenty years has been to find fault with the Republican party because it was not for free trade, and because it was not as holy as the absolutely holy critics, Well, that would be a gain, at any rate. It does not help any party to feel that it must consult he whims of a set of men who are not in real sympathy with its convictions. But it would gain, on the other hand, many thousand voters

There might be worse things. The sturdy men who would come in would not require to be sent to the voting places in carriages. They would not try to stamp out all the life and zeal of a campaign by criticisms from the joint point of view of the Archangel and the Greek nto sympathy with the people, the Republican party might be able to defeat a man like. General Butler in the old Bay State with a majority like that which John A. Andrew once received.

MONEY AND BUSINESS,

The improvement which THE TRIBUNE predieted, as a result of better information as to the prospects of Republican success, has now been in progress so long that the temper of the Street has wholly changed. The same men who were abourdly confident of much lower prices a the darkest days of May or June, in most cases, are now buying as if sure that nothing could arrest the advance. Even the cooler men, who know that the Street generally overdoes everything, consider that there is likely to be a much further advance, because prices are not yet, in their estimation, above the natural and legitimate level. To this reasoning a measure of assent must be given; prices have by no means reached a general average proportioned to the dividend-paying power of properties, if what now appears to be that power is to be maintained. Moreover, with arge crops and cheap materials, cheap food and low wages, the railroads ought to do not merely as well as they have done, but better than they have been doing at any time since the recent enormous addition to the raniway facilities of the country. But it does not fol ow that the recovery will be continuous or mbroken. The chronic and crazy "bears," though they

cannot resist the advance in prices, are continually croaking that the great holders will presently sell out the "immense load of stocks" that they have "accumulated during the rise." But no unprejudiced observer can see evidence that the great holders have been accumulating: on the contrary, there are many indications that they do not hold a larger body of stocks than they did when the lowest prices were touched. Nor is there much reason to suppose that they will be in haste to sell out while the circumstances seem to promise a much greater advance in the not distant future. When crops move freely, and trade and manufactures revive, and the country rejoices in a certainty that its financial policy is not to be changed, it is reasonable to expect that higher prices will rule than are now made. The questions at present are whether the crops are going to move freely, and whether the demand for money may not in that case cause stringency and reaction in the markets,

There seems to be reason for the opinion that many farmers are disinclined to sell their wheat at present prices. The movement thus far has been large, but not as large as might have been expected, in view of the magnitude of the crop. But the mischievous system of dealing upon margins, which usually helps speculators to

columns to the perfect work accomplished by calism to-day, should have been the hope of the to judge how much grain has already the Bourbons of North Carolina in centralizing Tories in his youth. The dominant ideas of been marketed in this way. When the their State and local governments. Almost all the time have mastered him. As a High Tory and pressure of fall work is over, many farmers town and county officers are now appointed by a High Church Member of Parliament he began will no doubt begin to deliver grain which they the Legislature instead of being elected, as | to take broader views of politics, religion and | have kindly allowed the speculators to buy in they were under Republican rule. But that is diplomacy. If he remained a Tory for twenty July. If they have watched the market as not all; a free and fair election is not allowed years, he argued every question in a liberal closely as usual, they have seen reason to bespirit. The movement of his mind was in the lieve that the American supply of wheat, indirection of Liberalism. In the perspective cluding the 80,000,000 bushels left over from which fifty-one years of continuous service af- last year, is largely in excess of probable de-

One reason why the demand for money, to be shot-gun policy were still in force. A Raleigh lines of divergence merge, and his career is one used in moving the crops, is not as great as it Mr. Gladstone's career reveals in retrospect a | Western banks reduced their New-York de continuous growth of political convictions. He posits largely in May and June, prior to and after the panic. By the withdrawal of deposits victions, but has allowed them to carry him at that time, they became prepared to meet the earlier demands of the fall without any drain upon New-York. The demand is lessened, too, by the fact that the West and South have been growing richer every year, and the multiplication of towns, and local banks, and other facilities for effecting exchanges, is constantly reducing the amount of actual cash required to move a given quantity of products.

The banks of New-York gained \$2,417,200 more in each held, according to Saturday's statement, and \$2,219,850 in surplus reserve. which has now mounted to \$30,628,125-far above any point ever reached before. A slight merease of loans was reported, and it appears that the banks are not curtailing accommodations, but would gladly increase them if merchants would offer the sort of paper desired, Such pressure as does exist results naturally from causes to which The Thingne long ago called attention-from the vicious practice of borrowing through note-brokers, instead of dealing directly with the banks. Being thus enabled, in times of confidence, to borrow money with hardly a limit as to amount, and with a pleasing but fallacious sense of independence, many traders were tempted to exeand beyond reason, and many, in their eagerness to secure trade, sold goods to customers, not on negotiable time notes, but on open accounts. When the pinch came, the brokers were no longer able to borrow on the paper of went back to the banks, from which they had tried to divorce themselves, they were asked to being forward their negotiable notes. The banks properly call for indorsed paper which represents the actual transactions of legitimate commerce, and when a merchant has so conducted his business that he has no such paper to offer, but must have money, there is a great deal of stringency in his immediate neighborhood, though the current rate for prime commercial paper is still not over 6 per cent. A good many failures that have occurred may thus be traced directly to the practice of borrowing through brokers, instead of obtaining regular accommodations through banks on commercial paper.

A noteworthy feature in the markets last week was a fall in steel rails to \$28 50. With pig-iron at \$19 25 and bar-iron at \$14 80, this price clearly reflects an overstocked market for rails, though indications in the other branches of the iron business are regarded as favorable.

If Mr. George Jones fairly represents the Greenbackers, the latter are plainly determined to lose no otes for want of bidding high enough for them. Their modest programme includes a demand for unlimited flat money. This is to be issued by the Gov ernment until there is enough of it in circulation to "handle the necessaries of life," as Mr. Jones puts it. All sorts of costly public works are to be undertaken with it, and the naval contractors esially are to be fairly smothered with it. As it is the opinion of Mr. Jones that we cannot have too much of a good thing, and as greenbacks are good things, he sees no reason short of absolute saturation why the Government note presses should ever stop printing irredeemable promises to pay; and he is quite suce that no matter how many thousand millions are thus struck off, nobody will ever refuse to accept them at their face value. There is a touching and beautiful truttfulness about this theory which seems almost to bring one into tempogreatly to be feared that the people of the United States are far too worldly-minded to be attracted by this exceedingly diaphanous financial moon shine. The difficulty, dear Mr. Jones, is just this that money which costs nothing is worth precisely

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE NINTH DISTRICT FOR BLAINE.

John W Jacobus, president of the IXth Assembly Dis-rict Republican Club.-Hancock carried the IXth Aswill carry it this year. The workingmen is my distric are almost unanimously for Blaine and Logae. We have a very intelligent class of workingmen in the district, and I come in contact with a great many of them. I never naw our boys in better skape than they are this year They are all enthusiastic for the ticket. Every time we loes one Republican vote we shall gain ten Democratie

WAX MATCHES FROM ENGLAND.

John H. Taylor, was matches. It seems curious that there is not a wax-match manufactory in the States, but out is. All those that are used are imported from England, France or Italy. An English company is the older match factory in the world, having been started more than fifty years ago. Now they make only wax " vestas and employ 250 hands at this alone. Machinery has relaced the cost wonderfully, and even with a duly of 60 per cent a next metal safe, with a spring lid, filled with sixty war vestia, can be put on the market for a trifle less than two cents a piece. THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

L. M. Baies, of Bites, Reed & Cooley, dry gnods, -The prospects for the fall trade might be much better. There still an unsattled feeling in business circles, the wers facture of which is lack of coalidence. There appears o be plenty of money, but people are not willing to place it. The recent failure of the big banks and other houses is New-York has had its effect in the country, where rerail dealers write us they cannot get their usual discounts at the local banks. My partner, Mr. Cooley, writes me re-day that trade will be three weeks benindhand. The Southern bayers are walling to see how the cotton crop turns out acfore they invest heavily. The dry-goods trade usually begins in caracst early in August. Last year our sales in August and September were very heavy, at appearances promise lighter sales this year. The uncertainty of the political outlook has its disturbing effect so. Then manufacturers are not all having smooth sailing. The discharge of hundreds of operatives milis at Southeerady the other day is significant. While the outlook is not altogether tad, it could be better. I do

very cheap. A BRISK DEMAND FOR OSTRICH PEATHERS. S. M. Heymann, feathers and plumes.—Ostrich feathers have risen in value 33 per cent since the nomination of Mr. Blaine and the price is still going up. All sort of substitutes are being manufactured. The probability is that rainary feather planes will be manufactured, which will have a wider run than the ostrich because of the high price of the latter. But the inquiry for ostrich feathersimheates that a great deal of money will be spent in that comparatively high-priced article.

not expect much change in poloss, goods being already

WORKING TO DESTROY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A. A. Huyes, Attorney, Washington, D. C .- i was at the Chicago Republican Convention. I was disappointed when I returned bitterly disappointed. I had hoped for the nomination of General Arthur. From the first hour that nomination was impossible, and another was made. No one claims that it was not fairly made, and, by al parliamentary rules, it was unanimous. Now to my surprise I learned of a number of old Massachus-tis and New York Republicans "bolting." Disappointed as I was, I hadn't thought of such a thing. I could see no difference in principle between their action and that of the South after the nomination of Lincoln. Because they were not satisfied with a political result the Southerners determined to destroy the country. The boiling Republicans determine to destroy their party, which, they being the judges, contains a majority of the intellect and principle in this country. If these old Republicans can

strike hands with Copiah and Danville, with Ben Butler and Kalloch and Kearney, they may do so, but they can not take thinking, patriotic men with them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The conviction of the Augusta correspondent of the anti-Elaine Bosion Herald that the people of Maine are preparing to give their great fellow-citizen a tremendons unjority is confirmed by daily reports from that State. Captain S. R. Washburn, a brother of ex-Minister Wash urne, writing from Fortland to a friend in this city says The Democrats have about concluded to make Blaine's dection unantmons."

Having declared in his letter of July 23, accepting the semination for Governor of Illinois, that " when unantenedly called upon by a great party to be its standardcarer no good citizen is at liberty to decline," the Hon. Carter Harrison proceeded the same day to Springfield and made without doubt the most ridiculous speech of his ife, which is saying a great deal. Governor St. John and his Prohibition party will be charmed to read this para graph: "When the high-license law was enacted I attempted to stave it off as long as I could. I did this to ave 18,000 honest people from the effects of a tax which was then exceedingly oppressive to them. I did it to keep hard times from their door. And the saloonrespons applauded me for it; didn't they Frank !" (aptrealing to Alderman Lawler, who sat on the platform Frank's reply is not a part of the record, but if he nesteeted to respond be let slip a brilliant opportunity to be of use in his day and generation.

The Hon, Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts is renarkably backward in coming forward with proofs of his charge that Mr. Blaine's reputation in his own State is that of a man accustomed to the use of unwarrantable political methods. And yet Mr. Lyman must be more sellettons than any one else to remove the growing imrecalon that he is a rulgar star teror. Can it be that the Independent Gag-Law Conference of last Tuesday warned the Massachusetts Congressman that he mus not on any account descend to the level of common honor and deceasy of William M. Evarts, Sperman S. Rogers Governor Long, Senators Hawley and Hone, and the rest of the "riff-caff" aurrounding Mr. Blatne !

Mr. Hendricks recently made a fuss over the defales. tions of a Democrat in the Navy Department under a Stepublican Aministration. The Chicago Inter-Ocean ow gives him a list of Democratic defalcations in that tepariment between 1854 and 1860, when his own party was in power. They amount to \$478,129 29 in six years. During the twenty-three years of Republican adnightration, they amount to \$63,000.

The peaceful arbitrament of international quarrels, which is the fundamental principle of Mr. Blaine's south American pelicy, has some good historical sauction. The London Peace Society publishes a list of instances in resafully resorted to. In twenty of the thirty-seven cases the United States was a party to

The tariff question was the main topic of the speeches with which Senator Mahone, John S. Wise and two other rators opened the Republican campaign in Virginia Inst week. They thought protection the thing for the Old Dominion. Evidently Blaine's letter has been carefully

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dudley Buck has gone to Germany for a few weeks merely for recreation and to see old friends again. Governor McLane, of Maryland, is taking his vacation

t Narragansett Pier. Dr. Keeh in boyhood was fond of observing annial to in its various forms, and instead of indulging in cames and other spects would spend hours watching a less of auts or the habits of a worm.

Alphonse Karr, living at Sice in a pretty chateau surcounsed with gardens of great extent and wonderful easily, seldom uses his pen now. But he is fond of re-alling scenes and incidents of his brilliant and eccene career, and on one New Year's day, two or three years a sent to all his triends gorgeously tesigned cards th the inscription: "Alphonse Karr; florist, gardener, a captain, novelist, ex-professor and poet."

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, boasts that he ill remembers the names of every family of two or brothers who enlisted in that State during the War Rebellion.

Verdi, who is one of the most modest and retiring of reat mon, went recently in strict incognito-as he hought-to the Tarin Exposition, and made his way to gallery in which the musical instruments are exbited. An amateur who happened to be trying a new rgan recognized the visitor, however, and immediately segan an Improvisation on a theme from "Aida," Verdi one in a rage from the seat which he had taken at the purifiest end of the gallery, and put on his hat, intending o boat a hasty retreat. But it was too lake: the news of his presence had spread; every plano and harmonium in the section struck up an air of Verdi's, no two playing he same one; and even the plano argains themselves omed in the discordant chorus. To get to the door he ado to run the gamilet of his own includes; but the semic element in the situation praving too much for alse gravity, he threw himself into a chair to have a learty laugh. He was interrupted in the midst of it by material and, the thresh into his hand a card, from a clame at which the solutions de composer learned that his correct weight was just 142 pounds. He had safe his seat in the chair of a weighing-inactine. Unlinking he had had sarprises enough for one day, Verdinselly left the boilding, and he has not been seen there wince. see in a rage from the scat which he had taken at the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The climate of California seems to be well adapted to he best development of the thoroughbred horse. At the Vinters sale, in Sacramento, last wark, of horses sired by ne famous station Norfolk, four-een of all qualities, \$19,209, or the high average of \$1,371 each. This average is 50 per cent higher than that obtained at the recent orilland sale. The highest price paid was \$3,750.

The Lesson Board of Works uses 140 tons of chlorida of lime daily for the purpose of deedorizing the sewage outlets in Barkingreach. At 29 a ton for chloride of line, this is a considerable expense every year.

General Butler has declared war on the reporters. The reporters after he patient. He will not be bothered by reporters after he leaves this earth, as all reporters go to mayon.—[Galvesion Nows.

"Cold Water's Cause" is what Henry Watterson con empinously calls the Problemion movement.

The number of tax paying Indians has more than loubled in the last decade.

There are ten "generals," 500 " majors," 600 "colo-nels," and about a taoussed "belles of the season," en-oring themselves at the White Sulphur Springs. (Phila-lelpula Cali.

M. Trayon, who has cultivated the grape near Cleve and, Onlo, for more than seven years, is now prospecting for a suitable location to catabian a French Cutholi community in Southwestern Missouri. The colony is to devote itself to wine manufacture and raisin-drying. More than \$30,000 has already been subscribed by

Mr. Dana, of The New-York Sun, being unable to swallow Cleveland, and distilling to "go back" on his party, should follow the example of Mr. Parcell, the Buildo editor, and go fishing until the trouble blows over.—[Morristown Herald.

The mahogony trade of Boston has increased wonder fully in the last three years. The total amount handled by wholesale merchants in 1880 is estimated at less than 1,000,000 feet, while in 1883 over 4,000,000 feet was

dealt in.

The report has been started that Mr. Mendricks plays the accordion. This should be investigated, and if it is found to be true the Democrats should bolt on masse.—[Cinciunali Sun. The silver diss of the great seal of the colonial and preprietary government of Maryland, known as the third or Fendall seal, which have been lost for nearly a hundred years, were lately found in the Treasurer's office at An-

The two best paid organists in the country are both in New-York. One edits the organ in Trinity Church and gets \$3.500 a year. We do not know what salary is paid George William Curtis, but it is a big one. And, George is with it, brethren, George is with it, brethren,

A factory for the production of artificial teeth is to be tablished at Utica, N. Y., with a capacity of 3,000 sets

It is said that Barthold's Statue of Liberty was mod-cled at er his mother. It will be noticed, by examining the pictures of the statue, that Mrs. Eartholdi used to hold the spingle in her left hand,—(Baltimore Day. The ostrich farming experiment at Sauford, Fla., has proved a failure. The last of the six imported birds died

n few days age. Paper peach baskets are being used in Maryland. It is said they are no more successful than the old kind in pre-venting the dozen big peaches in the basket from crawl-ing on top.—[Norristown Herald.

A Macon. Ga., man was fined the other day \$2 50 fc

striking his wife on the head with a bed-slat in a quarre about a blackberry pie. The next day she stole all his money, \$40, and left the town for parts unknown. Judge Holman condemns the re-election of Chairman faraum. Now maybe Judge Holman would like to drive he mules himself. (Paltadelputa Press.

Although "Dan" Manning took dinner with Tilden ome time ago, anxious Democrats are still walting to hear of that letter of congratulation to Cleveland.

A Japanese economission is coming over to the United States to get points in the building of a navy. After that a should extend its tour te Northern Alaska to find out now to run an orange grove.—[Poinadelputa Times. Bricks made of cork now constitute one of the n German industries.

A company has been formed in New-England for the purpose of converting water into fuel. — ( The Corneracker.

Well, we don't know, but this looks like a damp mei pro-ceeding.—(The Merchant Traveller,

A clergyman named Hoyle was so indiscreet as to regis ter his name at one of the Baltimore hotels. Within half an hour afterward no fewer than forty-nine antions in ulters sent up their cards to his room begging to be to formed if a flush royal couldn't get away with four aces,

The New York Herald prints a pun on "chill-Blaine."
The effort has completely exhausted Mr. Benne i, and he will be unable to play a game of polo for nearly to weeks. If the pug had not been a second-hand one, it would certainly have killed him.—[Norristown Herald.]

Germany is the largest anger-producing country of of Europe. It produces annually over 800,000 tons and bas 357 refineries.

The campaign roorback that Jim Blaine worked all one Sonday when a boy to earn a quarter to get into a circumwill not do him any harm. Little Steve Clevel and would have crawled in under the canvas, and it necessary, can be shown to have done so.—[New York Star.

An Indiana man was kicked to death the other day by a horse. Isn't it time for the nules of that State to call a meeting and determine whether the mule has rights and prerogatives, or not, which a horse is bound to respect An expedition to the pole-Looking for a barber shop.

Under the lead of Mrs. R. H. Lambert, the charitably disposed women of San Francisco, will found a cometer, for sallors. Since the day that sailing vessels first on terest the harbor of San Francisco over 2.000 sailors have died and been buried within the city limits. The grave of only 150 can now be traced.

The announcement that Julius Mitchell, a young nema, has wen the vacant West Point cadetship from the Vilth Congressional District of South Carolina, after risid examination is which four white Jouths were his competitors, is enough to make the chivalry of that don their red shirts and take to the road, shown and buil whip is hand.—[Fittsburg Commercial Gaetts.]

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. OPERA IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. Gye's season of opera at Covent Garden, London, has come to as end, and we are yet is doubt as to who will preside ever our operatic destince at the Mero-politan next winter. Unfortunately for us, perhaps, Mr. type seconds this year (notwithstanding that he had no tivalry except that of Mr. Rosa at Drury Lane to contend with) to have made something less than a financial success out of his venture. He has not lost \$300,000, as did Mr. Abbey, during his brief career as impressio, but he has fallen so far short of success as to him view the Metropolitan undertaking with some of the feelings that the Germans attribute to a cut walking around a dish of scalding not porridge. Bits of goods have been flashed over the cable, but few of them have been of a reassuring nature, and all have been told of the unhappiness of an opera manager's life. Last week is was supposed to be the exorbitance of Mme. Nilson's demands that made Mr. Gye pause; now it is said to be the difficulty in securing a tenor of the artistic stature dominated by the hard-to-please Americans. The situation is certainly distressing, and if there is no other help for it we might almost wish that a few of the men now struggling with secondary roles in the opera houses of to their throats in the manner which is said to have made Masini a primo tenore instead of, as he had purposed a cold corpse. Tenors, we know are rare birds, and we have not heard a really fine one since Campanini's voice went late decay, but the American willinguess to three golden salt by the handful ought to help Mr. Gyeton

It seems likely, however, that a considerable degree of Mr. Gye's embarrassment is due to the machination of that operatio Ben Butler, Mr. Mapleson. He is said to have secured not only Madame Patti, who alone of all the singers left to this degenerate day can be counted on to bring enough money into the managerial exchequer to pay her demand of say a dollar a note, but Scaled, pay her demand of say a dollar a note, but Scaleh, Tremelli and Tamagno also. Now Tamagno is one of the "available" candidates so much in demand by all sorts of bankrupt concerns auxious to get into sing places, though there is no deaying that his public record in his profession is somewhat more extended than Mr. Claveland's. But to accept as true all that Mr. Mapleson says, requires the use of a good deal more suit than Mr. Gys will have to apply to catch a tenor. Hence we are yet unwilling to believe that the straits of the Metropolitan directors are such as will force them to bid Fabiant to come to a rescue.

The operatic world is clearly out of joint; but if has long been so, and perhaps none of the present managers will five to set it right. Only one, Mr. Carl Rosa, seems to have discovered a policy which can be pursued consistently with profit to music lover.

to have discovered a policy which can be pursued consistently with profit to music lowest and himself. The Covent Garden people tried a polygiot system in the season just ended. They gave the old hung-carry Hallan reperfory, some of Wagner's ferman house dramms and even a brand new English opera dome Patti crowded the house, Semorica "-yet it would use Patti crowded the house, Semorica and Albani arew I; but the rest was failure. Mr. Gye must again have ized that, as The London Standard observed recently, appropriate cry of operatic gladiators when they re the areas is Bankrupturus cos satuala! Certainly er gladiator went to his run with more cheerful misa. Mr. Abov. whose hame now shines in the create. never gladiator weat to his ruin with more cheerful intentant Mr. Abbey, whose name now attines in the freat-list reaching from Handel's time to our own, of operation managers win gave their for unes that he draft producing it be annued. Let it stand arx to that of Mr. Daiafled, who same £100.000 in a single season, and no fir from that of the pullesson lead Mr. Leytr, who found the interior of King's Bench Prison the properst place from which to direct an operatic season. The singles commitget at him.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The cast of "The Little Duke," as it is to be given in the adaptation of H. C. Buoner and William J. Henderson at the Cusino next Monday is as follows: The Little Duice, Georgine von Januasonowsky; Duckes, Mass A nes Folsom; Ducedress, Miss Rose Leighton; Revnurd, Miss Bille Barlow; Mondandry, Hubert Wiks; Frimousse, J. H. Ryley. The "Bohemian Girl" will replace "The

The Donemian Offi Will replace The singlet. Normandy " at the Bijon Opera Hedge to-night. For old acquaintance sake the melodious greety ought to have a hearty wiscome. The cast will be at follows: Count Arnheim, Entree Cambobello: Buddess, Alred Wilke; Floreston, H. S. Duie; Devilenof, Euward Connell; Queen of the Gypnics, Mass Roof, Leghron; Captein of the Guard, Mr. Altson; Budd, Mess Kate Ha fleid, and Arline, Mass Adicharde Rassian. Miss Helen Barry sailed for Europe in the

Germanic on Saturday. See is negotiating with Mr. Sardon to write a new piece for her to "star" this country in in the season of 1885-86. aMr. W. T. Carleton has organized a company for the performance of English opera and operatia during the sommer. He has engaged Miss Lilly Post, Mrs. Josefs

Bartlett Davis, Miss Rose Beaudet, Mr. Jay C. Taylor, Mr. Rattenburg and Gustav Addipht. The season began on July 14 at 8t. Paul, Minn. Mass. Helen Hopekirk will stay in America this summor spending much of her time at Shingcosek lisy to prepare for the coming winter season.

The organization and incorporation of the New-York Music Festival Association of the Oratorio and Symphony Focieties, of which mention was made a month ago, have been accomplished. The officers of the association are Assistant Bishop Potter president; Hilborns L. Roosevelt and the Rev. William H. Cook, vice-presidents;
Morris Reno, corresponding secretary; William B. Tuthill, recording secretary; John W. Altken, treasurer, Dr.
Leopoid Dan-tosch, musical director. Among the directurs are Levi M. Fates, Cornelius N. Bilss, John
Crosby Brown, Stephen M. Knevals, Dr. J. West Rossevelt, G. Schirmer, Henry Seligman and J. Edward Simmons.

Mr. Gus. Williams appears on August 3 at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, as Captain Mishler Mr. De Loss-King has been re-engaged by him for the new season.

Mrs. Fairfax, the well-known actress and teacher, who is so successful in training the elecution classes at Albert Hall, recently conducted a charming performance of "A Mid-summer Night's Dream," at the Royalty Theatre, Lossion—the performers being young ladies and girls in-structed by her. The performance was given for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, an institution which provides " recreation-rooms for young wemen es which provides." Federation-rooms for young wonds of guged in business." The entertainment appears to have been unique and piquant and the success of the players was, evidently, a credit to their instructor as well as to their own talents. Mrs. Fairfax, it will be remembered, gave, not very long ago, as instructive lecture and playing entertainment at Steinway field, in this city. She is a talented lady and one who labors to do good.

Miss Emma Latham, and "Le Petite Louis Marguarite" will give dramatic and musical performance the various chief watering places of the country this summer, beginning at Port Jervis. Ther securest, refined and pleasing performers, and deserve

Mr. Howard P. Taylor has bought an interest in the New Park Theatre, and that house is new ewast by Messrs. Stevens & Taylor. Mr. F. B. Murtha continues to be the manager of the theatre, with Mr Prancis B. Devereux as treasurer. The New Park Theatre will be altered, repaired and beautified and it will be opened for the new season on August 11 with Miss Minuic Maddata, in Heward P. Taylor's play, entitled "Caprice."

The Hanlon-Lee company is to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, November 10, in a new specia pantomine, called "The Legend of the Castle M. Mr. Edward Harlon, now in Europe, is making art ments for a production that shall be truly magnitude."

Lawrence Barrett's dramatic company, engaged to the new season, comprises Mr. Louis James, Mr. F. C. Mosley, Mr. B. G. Rogers, Mr. C. M. Collius, Mr. Part Winter, Mr. A. T. Riddle, Mr. J. M. Sturgeon, Miss Marie Wainwright, Miss Minnie Monk and Miss Hosa France. Mr. John Barneshas been engaged, as leading man, at

the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Barnes was seen on the New York stage ten years ago, and he is pleasantly to monitorred. Of late he has been acting in the dramsic company of Miss Mary Anderson. There is a bull in the theatrical business, not only in

this city, but throughout the country. Preparations are alool, unvertheless, for the new season, and this will begin at rather an earlier perfet than has been usual in other years. It appears to be thought that the sublike